# The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING

All descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

# The Columbian.

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Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $5.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.



## Bloomsburg Directory.

### STOVES AND TINWARE.

M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

### CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

M. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. vl-n35

### DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. vl-n43

DYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

### CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. vl-n15

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American house. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts, vl-43

CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Centre street, rear of Robbins & Eyer's Store. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, east Bloomsburg. vl-n43

### PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's bookstore v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church, vl-n46

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n3

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n29

### MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n43

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vl-n44

### HOTELS AND SALOONS.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st above Court House. vl-n

YORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

### MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n39

A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

COX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. vl-43

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc, Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

### MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing mill near the railroad. vl-n6

FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vl-n16

W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vl-n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rules fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush vl-n15,

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n1e

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

M. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

## Buck Horn.

G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, first store in south end of town. v2-n18



## Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vl-n23

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5,

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln9

## Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

D. R. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

## Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

## Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

## Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT.

Apr.23,69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars. marl'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

## Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

CENTER STREET, ADJOINING THE STORE OF ROBBINS & EYER.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr6'70-tf.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY. Go to HENRY YOST, East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jly6'70-tf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1305 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1305 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. je24'70-ly.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.



## Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.

227 NORTH THIRD STREET,

R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE

No 249 North Third St.

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS,

No. 421 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 116 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side.

Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

No. 234 N. Third Street,

Between Race and Vine Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. R. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.

je 24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.

No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER

WITH

THOMAS CARSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN HOSIERY,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS & NOTIONS

NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Philadelphia.

June 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,67-tf.

## Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS

Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Mar.16,69-1y

MERCHANDISE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that al kinds of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb5'67.

PIMPLES.

The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application.

The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5126, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-1y.


## Choice Poetry.

### Only a Word.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A parting in angry haste,
The sun that rose on a bower of bliss,
The loving look and the tender kiss,
Has set on a barren waste,
Where pilgrims tread with weary feet
Paths destined never more to meet.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A moment that blots out years,
Two lives are wrecked on a stormy shore,
Where billows of passion surge and roar
To break in a spray of tears;
Tears shed to blind the severed pair
Drifting seaward and drowning there.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
A flash from a passing cloud,
Two hearts are scathed to their utmost core,
Are ashes and dust for evermore.
Two faces turn to the crowd,
Masked by pride with a life-long lie,
To hide the scars of that agony.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
An arrow at random sped,
It has cut in twain the mystic tie
That had bound two souls in harmony,
Sweet love lies bleeding or dead,
A poisoned shaft with scarce an aim,
Has done a mischief sad as shame.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
Alas! for the loves and lives
So little a cause has rent apart;
Tearing the fondest heart from heart
As a whirlwind rends and rives,
Never to reunite again,
But live and die in secret pain.

A frivolous word, a sharp retort,
Alas! that it should be so!
The petulant speech, the careless tongue,
Have wrought more evil, and done more wrong,
Have brought to the world more woe
Than all the armies ago to ago
Records on hist'ry's blood-stained page.

—*All the Year Round.*

### Imperishable.

The pure, the bright, the beautiful,
That stirred our hearts in youth,
The impulse to a worldly prayer,
The dreams of love and truth;
The longing after something lost,
The spirit's yearning cry;
The striving after better hopes—
These things can never die.

The timid hand stretched forth to aid
A brother in his need,
The kindly word in grief's dark hour
That proves a friend indeed;
The plea for mercy softly breathed
When justice threatens nigh;
The sorrow of a contrite heart—
These things shall never die.

The memory of a clasping hand,
The pressure of a kiss,
And all the trifles sweet and frail
That make up love's first bliss;
With a firm unchanging faith,
And holy trust and high,
Those hands have clasped, those lips have met;
These things shall never die.

The cruel and the bitter word
That wounded as it fell,
The chilling want of sympathy
We feel but never tell;
The hard repulse that chills the heart,
Whose hopes are bounding high,
In an unfading record kept—
These things shall never die.

Let nothing pass, for every hand
Must find some work to do;
Lose not a chance to waken love,
Be firm and just and true.
So shall a light that cannot fade
Beam on thee from on high,
And angel voices say to thee,
These things shall never die.

### Sunset.

BY MATTIE WEAVER.

Dreamily stand I watching
The glow in the western skies;
Tho' the breezes softly woo me,
Yet the tears are in my eyes,
Perhaps 'tis the mist that blinds me,
For the sunset seems not so fair;
The scene not half so lovely,
Nor so soft and sweet the air,—

As when, in the far away past,
I have stood in the sunset's glow,
And watched the crimson glory
Break over the fields of snow;
Ah, yes, 'tis the mist of tears,
That makes the picture less fair—
I miss a bright form from my side,
And a glory of golden hair.

And far in the west I see,
A fair face all shrouded in woe;
Ah! the sunset was never thus shadowed,
In the beautiful Long Ago,
Then my eyes shrink away from the sunlight,
And I close them, to shut in the tears;
But they cannot shut out the wailings,
That come up the aisle of dead years.

The summer winds bring loved voices
On their wings;—a broken prayer—
A sobbing—I open my eyelids—
A glimmer of golden hair;
And ever thus in the sunset,
When I stand in the fading glow,
It brings me weary pictures
Of that bright aisle, long ago;
How the brightness waned and faded
That clustered around me of yore;
Ah me, 'tis "death in life" to think
Of the days that are no more.

MODESTY in a woman is like color on her cheek—decidedly becoming, if not put on.

WHY are a shoemaker's plans always frustrated? Because his attempts always end in *de feet*.

A LITTLE Iowa boy memorized 1,400 Bible verses, but died with brain fever before he could use them.

A GUEST at a hotel in Leavenworth ate over a dozen ears of corn at one meal the day before his funeral.

A GENTLEMAN in Boston lately committed suicide because his garden was devastated by his son's chickens.

A PRISONER in jail at York, Pa., has been confined over nine years for refusing to answer a question in court.

FUNERALS and weddings are regarded in this country as special vehicles of family vanity, pride and ostentation.

A JAVANESE potentate, twenty-eight years old, has a promising family of thirty-three sons and forty-eight daughters.

A YOUNG fellow fond of talking, remarked, "I am no prophet." "True," replied a lady, "no profit to yourself, or any one else."

A YOUNG man recently married in Beloit, Wis., helped his wife, while courting, to sew together rags enough to make 60 yards of carpet.

A TRAITOROUS woman avows the belief that if all the men were in one country and all the women in another, with a big river between them, lots of poor women would be drowned.

"YOU don't do work enough to earn your salary," said the head of a department in the New York Custom House, to one of his clerks. "Work!" exclaimed the young man, "I worked to get here; you surely don't expect me to work any longer."

## Miscellaneous.

### AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

We clip the following from the New York Daily News. It is too good to be lost:

A few evenings since, a party of friends met at a social gathering at a fashionable restaurant. Some were bachelors, and some were in the enjoyment of 'Heaven's best gift on earth to man!' The evening was cold and chilly and most of them wore overcoats. Two of these were nearly alike, and were owned respectively by Charley G—— and Charley S——, one of them married, and the latter single—a wild, rakish sort of fellow, who as fast as he was out of one scrape was in another. His pockets were always full of rose-colored missives and delicate love tokens. His heart was desolate out of the sunny glances of womankind; yet his adventures had never permitted the matrimonial noose to curl around it. His friend Charley G—— is a sober, married man, cherishing a bright-eyed but jealous-hearted little wife, who loves him tenderly. He had found it difficult to obtain permission to attend the supper at all.

It was given at last, with the understanding that he would come home early. He didn't, however, but sat late; so very late indeed, that he slept soundly the next morning until the sun was far advanced toward the zenith. He had met with a misfortune, too, having stumbled on his way home and rolled in the muddy street. His wife, however, set about repairing the mishap the next morning by cleansing his muddy coat. While engaged in this occupation, her hand, by the merest chance in the world, strayed into one of the side pockets of the coat, and encountering a neatly folded billet-doux superscribed simply to Charley, read:

"Do not go to that horrid supper, love, but come to me instead. I am so lonely. Your devoted Kate."

Oh, my! but the little blue eyes flashed—the color came and went on cheek and forehead—when she read the lines. There was a moment's pause, as if to still the deep intensity of passion, and then Mr. G—— was rudely shaken from his rest.

"What is the meaning of this, sir?" and the little white hands trembled with passion as the offending paper was held up before the culprit.

"I don't know! who brought it?"

"Who brought it, sir? I found it in your coat pocket, Mr. G——; I want a divorce, too!"

Mr. G—— was fully aroused by this time. He protested he knew nothing of the note; he did not know how the treacherous little thing came into his pocket. He appealed to his wife's good sense. She would hear of no denial, but, instead, made another dive into the coat pocket. Another little missive rewarded her search. It was brimful of the tenderest endearments, and dated only two days back, but was in another handwriting, very beautiful, and signed 'Jennie."

"Oh, you Turk! Just look at that!" and while Charley's bewildered eyes were perusing the letter, another visit was made to the receptacle of love—another letter came out. It was equally delicate, but full of upbraiding. It called Charley cruel, false, deceitful; said that 'Fanny's' broken heart was to be laid at his door, and his once loved darling would die early.

The lips were white now with rage, the blue eyes all aflame with fire, the little willowy form drawn up to its fullest height. Charley never saw her looking so indignant.

"You rake—monster! Why, Brigham Young would be ashamed to do as you have done."

Another dive was made for the pocket, and letter after letter was brought out, until a dozen strewed the floor—all of them from different ladies, all evincing the tenderest love for Charley.

Unable to cope with the storm of indignation, he made a hasty exit from the room, and leaving the house, left his wife to meditate upon a divorce or suicide at leisure. A few moments after, however, a servant of Charley S—— appeared with Mr. G——'s overcoat, and respectfully solicited the return of his master's.

The reader is left to imagine the rest.

### How Sea Water Came to be Saline.

The sea is supposed to have acquired its saline principle when the globe was in the act of subsiding from a gaseous state. The density of sea water depends upon the quantity of saline matter it contains. The proportion is generally about three or four per cent., though it varies in different places; the ocean contains more salt in the southern than in the northern hemisphere, the Atlantic more than the Pacific. The greatest proportion of salt in the Pacific is in parallels of 22° N. L., and 18° S. L., near the equator it is less, and in the Polar seas it is least, from the melting of the ice. The saltness varies with the seasons in these regions, and the fresh water being lighter is uppermost. Rain makes the surface of the sea fresher than the interior parts, and the influx of rivers renders the ocean less salt at their estuaries. The Atlantic is brackish 300 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. Deep seas are more saline than those that are shallow, and inland seas communicating with the main are less salt, from the rivers that flow into them; to this, however, the Mediterranean is an exception occasioned by the great evaporation and influx of salt currents from the Black Sea and the Atlantic. The water in the Straits of Gibraltar, at the depth of 670 fathoms, is four times as salt as that at the surface. Fresh water freezes at the temperature of 32° of Fahrenheit, the point of congelation of salt water is much lower. The healthfulness of the sea is ascribed to the mixing of the water by tides and currents, which prevents the accumulation of putrescent matter.

### Death of a Lady and Sudden Appearance of Her Face in a Window Glass.

Since the fall of the Pemberton Mills, the city of Lawrence has known no such excitement as that produced on Saturday, the 20th ult., by the unaccountable appearance of a female's features, in a light of glass in the window of a house on Broadway. It appears that a few days previous to the discovery of the phenomenon an elderly lady after a long and weary sickness, had died. The day succeeding that on which the funeral occurred a lady who was visiting one of the tenants of the same house in passing saw a figure in the attic window, which she instantly recognized as that of the deceased lady, and with great consternation communicated the fact to the other occupants of the building, and in a short time the neighborhood was made acquainted with the strange and exciting discovery. The window of the room in which the woman had died was immediately under that of the attic, and was usually the sitting place of the deceased. Some supposed that by some means her face had become impressed upon the glass; but the fact that it was not in the room occupied by her, and in a room that was usually unoccupied, displaces all belief in this idea. During the day and evening the story of a ghost on Broadway was widely circulated throughout the city, and early the next morning, which was the Sabbath, people commenced to gather about the ill fated and haunted house, much to the annoyance of its inmates and immediate neighbors. None professed to believe a word of the wild story, and were convinced upon an actual view with their own eyes. A sister of the deceased, hearing of the matter, visited the place, and pronounced the likeness to be that of her relative. The only remaining members of the family are two small children. The excitement momentarily increased, as also did the crowd in the street, and by noon it was so great as to render the passage of the horse cars quite difficult. The inmates tried various means to remove the figure from the glass, but were unsuccessful, and, with a view to sending the crowds away, removed the sash to the rear of the building; but as a means of scattering the people it was only successful in drawing them away from the front of the building to the rear, where the face was seen to a still better advantage, though it seemed to have a somewhat different appearance. It was only when the sash had been removed and secreted in the house that the crowd began to disperse and wander back to their homes, each having an idea as to the cause of the singular vision, and all agreeing that "there was something in it, anyway."

Early on Monday morning another crowd gathered around the house, and Dr. Wm. D. Lamb, a prominent physician, obtained permission to remove the sash to his office on Essex street. Here it was placed in his window opening upon the main business street in the city, and every one could get a fine view from below. The window was examined by scientific and intelligent men, and while some were of the opinion that it might be the result of the lightning, when some person had been sitting near, others thought this theory one of impossibility. Of course the many superstitious were satisfied that it was the "ghost of the dear woman and nothing more." There is one thing about it at least, that seems strange, and that is the fact that no face or figure is to be seen in looking from the inside. During the day a firm of photographers, after several attempts, succeeded in getting a very good likeness of the sash and the face it contained.

No one can account for this strange phenomenon, but men who are practical and possessed of a good share of common sense, conclude that it must be one of these curious defects that will sometimes appear in window glass. The strangest thing in its connection is that it was not discovered until after the death of an inmate of the house. Those who believe in the "spiritual" are making the most of the circumstance, and doubtless there seldom occur such instances upon which they can so surely reach the partially superstitious mind. Ghost or not, there has nothing occurred in the city of Lawrence of this nature that has produced such wonderment since the well-remembered stories of various apparitions in connection with the fall of the Pemberton Mills.

THE largest kitchen in the world is that of the Liebig Beef Extract Company in Uruguay. It covers 20,000 square feet of ground, and is divided into a number of compartments, which are all constructed with a view to their peculiar uses. You enter first a large, dark, cool hall, with paved floor, where the meat is weighed and conveyed through the openings in the wall to the cutting machines. These are four in number, and can cut up 200 young oxen in an hour. From the cutting-machines the meat goes into twelve iron receivers, where it is pressed by steam power of 75 pounds to the square inch. These twelve receivers are capable of containing 12,000 pounds of meat each. From these the meat, or rather the liquid now, runs through pipes into receptacles constructed for the purpose of separating the fatty substance from the extract and to clear it. Lastly, it is raised by steam air-pumps into large coolers, filtered, and subsequently packed for transportation. The butcher of the Company is a scientific executioner, who can with ease and grace kill 80 oxen in an hour by skillfully separating the vertebræ.

AN old toper mistook a pitcher of vitriol for cider last week, at the railroad depot in Scranton, Penn., and emptied it before the station master could stop him. Only for the promptness of a physician in administering an emetic the consequences would have been fatal.

MISS EDINE HOWARD'S idea of temperance is that men had better get drunk at once on "straight whiskey" than waste all day in doing it on beer.

### How Dreams are Caused.

In order to prove that almost any dream can, with tolerable certainty, be excited by special classes of stimulants, Mr. Maury caused a series of experiments to be performed on himself when asleep, which afforded very satisfactory results.

First experiment—He caused himself to be tickled with a feather on the lips and inside the nostrils. He dreamed that he was subjected to a horrible punishment. A mask of pitch was applied to his face and then torn roughly off, taking with it the skin of his lips, nose and face.

Second experiment—A pair of tweezers was held at a little distance from his ear, and struck with a pair of scissors. He dreamed that he heard the ringing of bells. This was soon converted into the toesin, and this suggested the days of June, 1848.

Third experiment—A bottle of eau de Cologne was held to his nose. He dreamed that he was in a perfumer's shop. This excited visions of the east, and he dreamed that he was in Cairo, in the shop of Jean Marie Farina. Many surprising adventures occurred to him there, the details of which were forgotten.

Fourth experiment—A burning lucifer match was held close to his nostrils. He dreamed that he was at sea (the wind was blowing in through the windows), and that the magazine in the vessel blew up.

Fifth experiment—He was slightly pinched on the nape of the neck. He dreamed that a blister was applied. And this recalled the recollection of a physician that had treated him in his infancy.

Sixth experiment—A piece of red hot iron was held close enough to him to communicate a slight sensation of heat. He dreamed that robbers had got into the house, and were forcing the inmates by putting their feet to the fire, to reveal where the money was. The idea of the robber suggested that of Mme. d'Abrantes, who, he supposed, had taken him for her secretary, and in whose memoirs he had read some accounts of bandits.

Seventh experiment—The word *parafagaramus* was pronounced in his ear. He understood nothing, and awoke with the recollection of a very vague dream. The word *maman* was next used many times. He dreamed of different subjects, but heard a sound like the humming of bees. Several days after, the experiment was repeated with the words *Azor, Castor, Leonore.* On awakening, he recollected that he had heard the last two words, and had attributed them to one of the persons who had conversed with him in his dream.

Eighth experiment—A drop of water was allowed to fall on his forehead. He dreamed that he was in Italy, that he was very warm, and that he was drinking the wine of Orvieto.

Ninth experiment—A light, surrounded by a piece of red paper, was repeatedly placed before his eyes. He dreamed of a tempest and lightning, which suggested the remembrance of a storm he had encountered in the English channel in going from Merlaix to Havre.

These observations are very instructive, inasmuch as they show conclusively that one very important class of our dreams is due to our bodily sensation.—*Once a Week.*

THE other day, says the New Orleans *Picayune*, a very pretty blue-eyed coquettish-looking creature made her appearance at the office of the Chief of Police and demanded an interview.

"In what can I oblige you, madam?" inquired the polite official.

"Are you the Chief, sir?"

"I have that honor."

"Are you a married man?"

Now, this is a question which modest bachelors find it difficult to reply to, without blushing. Nevertheless, the officer bravely answered in the negative.

"I am sorry for this," continued the lady, "for I desire to consult you on a delicate subject."

The Chief balanced himself, first on one foot, and then on the other, looking furtively the while at his visitor, and finally inquired:

"How delicate?"

"Why, sir, my child has been stolen by its degraded father, whose abuse of me has compelled me to seek other protection. *Unless you have been a mother* you cannot understand my grief."

DIDN'T "BLESS" THE WHISKEY.—A Kentucky lawyer on a circuit was asked to dine with the judge. At table, the judge, as was his custom, asked a blessing, and shortly after took from the sideboard a bottle of old Bourbon, of which he asked his friend to partake,

# The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

**Friday Morning, Oct. 7, 1870.**

☞ **THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.**


IN taking charge of the COLUMBIAN, the present proprietor and editor has merely to say he will endeavor to give his readers a good newspaper for the vicinity of Columbia county, embracing local and general news of public interest and such other information as is usually desired. Born and reared in what was then Columbia county (now Montour) and having all the rest of his life lived in neighboring counties, and in constant intercourse with many of its leading citizens, he is not a stranger to the peculiar character, and wants and interests, of the people with whom he voluntarily casts his lot. While owned or edited by him, of course the paper will be thoroughly devoted to the advocacy of the straightest line of Democratic principles, and of regular nominations, fairly made, as the foundation stone upon which the structure can alone securely rest. With no disposition to indulge in profuse promises or to multiply fair words, the editor has only to express the hope and belief that his intercourse with the people of Columbia county will be a pleasant one of long duration.

### Regular Nominations.

No party can long remain strong or powerful unless its nominations are respected and sustained. And none but most grave reasons can justify a refusal by members of a party to support the nominations made by the constituted authority. A most certain means of breaking down a majority party is for the minority to sustain volunteers, and thus assist to create division, multiply ill-feeling and finally warfare and demoralization in the ranks of the majority. Of course by such action the minority becomes demoralized too, but if any good is to result from general demoralization we have yet to discover it.

The plain, safe way is to support the nominations made in Convention, and thus avoid all cause for irritation and quarrels. If one candidate is defeated or "cut" this year, he and his particular friends will naturally embrace the first opportunity for vengeance, and then strife will continue to beget strife until hatred and anarchy take the place of friendship and unity. Thus the strongest majority may render its power contemptible and become the victim of a weak minority. Democrats of Columbia, it is to be hoped you will save yourselves from this "nettle danger" by encouraging union and harmony, which can only be done by electing the regular ticket. "Every thing for the cause, nothing for men," was the universal motto of the party in the days of its glory and power. Let us not prove degenerate sons.

### Mechanics and Workingmen!

In 1869, March 22, Mr. Johnson moved a suspension of the rules so as to enable him to submit this resolution:

*Resolved*, That in passing the resolution for the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, this House never intended that Chinese or Mongolians should become voters.

The motion was lost—yeas 42, nays 106, not voting 48. Mr. MERCUR DID NOT VOTE AFFIRMATIVELY!

As the result of this action, or refusal to act, thousands upon thousands of Chinese idolaters are now being imported into all parts of this country, the inevitable effect of which will be to rob labor of its just reward, and to debase and practically enslave laborers—especially white laborers.

Let workingmen of every class remember that the Republicans have conferred equal political rights and powers upon the Negroes—placed them in that regard upon a level with White Men—and that they now seek to place the Chinese pagan upon the same level!

Workingmen, STRIKE EFFECTIVELY WHILE YOU HAVE POWER! Ere another Congress passes it may be TOO LATE! Captain Brockway is one of you, and of course all his sympathies are with you. Mercur has refused to give his vote to protect you, and you have no reason to believe he will change his course. Maintain your rights while you have them, for that is much easier than to obtain them again after they are once lost.

### Capt. Brockway and the Tariff.

The statement that Capt. Brockway advocated Free Trade sentiments in Bradford and Sullivan is untrue. At Albany, Laporte, Dushore, Camptown, Towanda and Troy, he pointedly proclaimed himself in favor of a Protective Tariff.

But what record have our opponents on this subject? Neither Grant or Congress, in which the Republicans have a two-third majority have such abhorrence of Free Trade as our opponents would have the public believe. Grant's first official act was to appoint A. T. Stewart, a notorious Free Trader, Secretary of the Treasury. Congress, *and Mercur voting with the majority*, reduced the Tariff on pig-iron from $9 to $7 per ton. The Tariff is lower now than it has been for ten years. When gold was 150 that in itself was a protection; but now gold is down to 115, and to make matters worse the Tariff is reduced. The New England manufacturers manage to protect themselves, but Mercur interposes the pitiful plea that the interests of Pennsylvania could not be guarded. If so, it shows the weakness of the men we send there.

THE volunteer candidate for Sheriff complains that the Centralia and Conyngham delegates in Convention voted for Capt. Millard instead of him, and imputes to them corrupt motives for the act, and justifies his becoming a candidate against the ticket on that ground. There is, as we understand, a plain, short answer to all this:—Those delegates were elected in favor of Millard and only carried out their instructions and the understanding at home, in supporting him. If they had voted for another they would have violated both faith and duty and just complaint could have been made. We can discover no reason whatever in this case for bolting the nomination, or for grumbling.

### Official Corruption.

In a recent speech at Lock Haven, Mr. JOHN H. ORVIS, of Centre county, pointedly called attention to "the great "change which had occurred in public "sentiment, within a comparatively "brief period, upon the subject of offi-"cial corruption, and that not long "since, whenever the charge of official "corruption against a public man could "be sustained by reliable evidence, it "was fatal to the standing and prospect "of the individual, while now such a "change, when proven, was met with "the answer, 'Well, he is no worse than "his fellows.'"

Some twenty-five years ago, Mr. James H. Laverty, then a member of the Legislature from Clearfield county, was publicly accused of having received pay for procuring the passage of certain bills through the body of which he was a member, and as he was unable to clear his skirts from the charge, such was the storm of odium which fell upon his head, that he had not the courage to resume his seat, but absconded from the State. In contrast, at this time, scores of men, (readily named) who notoriously accept compensation for their votes, not only boldly occupy their seats, but are frequently re-elected with a full knowledge of their dishonesty by the electors, and, what is equally reprehensible, command courteous treatment in society and are admitted to respectable association. It is no consolation to aver the palpable truth that a constituency who elect a rogue, or a person under grave suspicion, are no better than he. The abuse exists, and it is high time that there should be thorough reform both as regards representatives of the class in question and in electors.

Another illustration is to be found in the history of the late THADDEUS STEVENS. While Canal Commissioner of this State, he squandered the public money with a lavish hand, for partisan purposes. Although he was not accused of appropriating any portion of it to his personal use, the fact of what was then regarded as public dishonesty, so completely crushed him, that he passed from public view until the people came to look with less disfavor upon official corruptions.

But there is still another and perhaps even more dangerous species of official corruption, viz: that of high officials accepting presents of great and even immense value, and then shamefully conferring office and high distinction upon the donors, many of whom were without peculiar fitness and were incapable of raising themselves from obscurity by the ordinary means embracing energy, integrity and ability. In the early days of the Union, the proffer of a present to the President was not only reproachfully rejected, but the proposing donor was thereafter excluded from Presidential intercourse, and neither public demand, public necessity, or other cause, could have obtaind for him a Presidential appointment or personal favor of any character. The office of President was then regarded with such respect, both by the occupant of it and the people, that even the slightest appearance of mercenary motive was shunned and condemned. What is the state of affairs now, in that connection? Whose cheek would not mantle with shame were the honest inquiry made of him by a person of another nation?

*The remedy for all this evil is simple* enough, but will it be applied? Certainly it is clear that the people must firmly determine to refuse their votes to corrupt men, and also those under suspicion, or forever submit to the basest and meanest villainy in public office, at their own cost and to their own oppression.

We say, withhold your votes from all men who are even under strong suspicion, for if you wait for such evidence as would legally convict, you may keep on electing rogues to office until doomsday. There is a great abundance of well qualified men of undoubted integrity to fill all the offices under the sun, with myriads to spare. Let all selections be made from these. If any body suffers by it, let him live so that he will not be seriously suspected.

### You can Vote Although not Registered!

By reference to Sec. 4 of the Registry Law, (published, in another column in the Sheriff's proclamation) it will be seen *that you can vote if not registered.* But it is required of the voter, if not registered, to make an affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of Pennsylvania and the United States, that he has resided in the State one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and removed therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election, and the affidavit shall state when and where the tax was assessed and paid, and the tax receipt must be produced, unless the affiant shall state that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he received none.

In addition to this, you must prove by the printed or written affidavit of some qualified voter in your district, your precise residence in that district at least ten days next preceding the election.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

In *addition to all this* must state in their affidavit when, where and by what court they were naturalized, and *must produce their "papers."*

The necessary blanks for making these affidavits should be furnished to you by the election officers, upon your request; should they refuse, prepare them yourselves, embodying all the essential facts; and the election officers *are bound to receive your vote*, or be subject to severe penalties.

Persons between twenty-one and twenty-two years old may *vote on age*, as heretofore, without payment of tax, whether registered or not. *Let no Democrat or Conservative be deterred from voting* by the provisions of this law.

EVERY MAN WHO COULD VOTE PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF THE REGISTRY LAW, MAY STILL VOTE.

BROCKWAY is a self-made man, a working man, a young man of tried patriotism and personal bravery, of great energy of character, active, enterprising and efficient in every relation in which he has ever been placed. Commendable qualifications for a Congressman and such as deserve encouragement.

### Neglect of Duty.

Only substantial reasons ought to excuse a public officer for absence from his post of duty. Especially is absenteeism reprehensible in officers of a representative position. As members of Congress are particularly well paid, they ought to be held to a strict performance of duty, and absence, except for grave reasons, should never be excused. The fashionable mode of excusing themselves now is by "pairing off."

This is the way they do it: Mr. A. is a candidate for renomination, and his people take him to task for his absence when some question important to his district came to a vote. Mr. A. asserts that he "paired off" with Mr. B., and a letter is printed from Mr. B., in proof thereof, and advising Mr. A's constituents to return him to Congress *by all means.* No doubt it is understood that Mr. A. is to do the same favor for Mr. B. if like complaints are entered against him in his district. This is certainly a cheeky game and only equaled by the "dodging" that makes it necessary. These gentlemen are paid $5,000 for a few months time, and they should be honest enough to put in that time at Washington attending to the business they are entrusted with and paid for.

That is, one hopes to be excused for neglect of duty because he induced some other member to do the same!

### Taking Care of the Radical Cripples.

The Democracy of Oregon having elected a Senator to supersede George W. Williams, the Radical who has held the place for some years, General Grant is forced to find some place at the public crib for the defeated loyalist. It is now said that he will be appointed Solicitor General. This is a new office, created by a Radical Congress, with a salary of $7,000 attached. It will answer as a snug berth for the political cripple from Oregon. It is likely he has grown rich along with other Radical Senators, but it is only natural that he should accept a fat office in Washington rather than return to the Pacific coast to mingle with the people who have repudiated him. If Grant should undertake to provide offices for all the defeated Radical candidates who will be hobbling about after the Congressional elections in October and November he will be compelled to turn out some of his many cousins.

### European News.

Strasburg having capitulated, the Prussians are concentrating their entire force before Paris, excepting the army around Metz and the garrisons of captured fortified towns. Frequent sorties, with indifferent success, are constantly made by the beleaguered forces in Paris and Metz.

Peace negotiations do not appear to progress, mainly, perhaps, for want of a stable government in France to treat with. Trochu rules in Paris, Bazaine in Metz, a Republican Committee claiming to be the Government in Tours, the Red Republicans in Lyons, &c. Neither of these acknowledges the authority of the other. An election is to be held on the 16th inst., for delegates to a National Assembly, and these will probably form a government which may have sufficient power to make a treaty of peace. The adherents of Napoleon still look to his restoration in some form.

An immense Democratic meeting has been held in London! The Throne was threatened and a Republic talked of, which will probably end in talk.

The Russians are again apparently preparing to swallow up Turkey.

The Italian forces have occupied Rome, and the people have voted in favor of political annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. The Pope remains at Rome, where he will continue to exercise spiritual but not temporal power.

More or less agitation prevails throughout Europe.

THE New York *Sun*, which helped to elect Grant, now says:

His administration is bad, foolish, weak, cowardly, corrupt, anti-American, contemptible abroad. It is impossible to speak the truth and deny that this is not so. It is impossible for an independent journalist, anxious to discharge his obligations to the people, to conceal or palliate facts so fearful and so notorious.

The President is incompetent, lazy, neglectful of his duties, unable to comprehend them, and careless about performing them. He appoints men to office simply because they have made him presents, or are relations, or because some foolish caprice prompts. He degrades the country in the eyes of all the world, and stands trembling like a coward for fear of a corrupt and bankrupt power like Spain. The man who served the nation as a soldier is covering us with shame as a President.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN.—We are informed by undoubted authority that last week three car loads of negroes passed through Northumberland and are now encamped below Milton. They not only expect to be employed on the extension of the Catawissa R. R. and thus displace so many white laborers, but *they are all registered*, and by their hired and imported votes expect to defeat the wishes of the majority of the people of Northumberland County.—Shame on a party, and shame on the men who employ a set of travelling hirelings to change the honest verdict of the people. Even decent colored men will hang their heads with shame to learn that their race is being carted from poll to poll for such infamous purposes.

THE Sullivan *Free Press* says, "there are certain men in Dushore who have heretofore been identified with the Republican party," who "are exerting their energies in behalf of Capt. Brockway, the Democratic candidate for Congress." Had the editor elevated his spectacles and extended his vision over the district he would have seen many other men who "have heretofore been identified with the Republican party," who are now heartily supporting Capt. Brockway.

SOME of the Republicans think Capt. Brockway is too young to go to Congress. Eight years ago he was deemed old enough to handle a Battery in the face of the enemy, while Mercur remained at home making money out of the war. He at least is old enough to follow Mercur's example of doing nothing but drawing his salary.

THE latest internal revenue decision is to the effect that the bung of a cask is not the spiggot.

## TO THE POLLS!!

A FULL VOTE in Columbia county will gain a Congressman!

A FULL VOTE in Columbia county will elect the whole Democratic ticket!

A FULL VOTE in Columbia county will prevent its annexation to Republican counties in future apportionments.

A FULL VOTE in Columbia county will exhibit the power of its Democracy, encourage friends, depress opponents, command respect and influence, and increase strength!

DEMOCRATS OF COLUMBIA, you have therefore every inducement to attend the polls, to vote the straight Democratic ticket, and to see that every Democratic vote is polled!

### TURN OUT TO A MAN!

And let every man see to it that his neighbor attends the polls also!

### LET AMPLE MEANS

be everywhere provided to take voters to the polls who have no conveyances themselves!

### LOOK CLOSELY

after the lukewarm, the careless and the indifferent!

LET NOT A VOTE REMAIN AT HOME!

THE HONOR,

and power, and glory of the Democracy of Columbia, will be largely enhanced by a stern effort on the part of every one to do his whole duty to his party and his country!

### A LARGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE

this Fall presages future victory. A small Democratic vote will discourage our friends every where! Then

### RALLY TO THE POLLS!

*GIVE ONE EARNEST DAY TO YOUR COUNTRY!*

Rebuke extravagance! Rebuke plunder and corruption!

ELECT YOUR CONGRESSMAN and thus rebuke Negro Suffrage, Governmental extravagance, the squandering of the Public Lands to Railroad Corporations—save the lands for the benefit of the Laborers of the Nation, prohibit the immigration of idolaters, who, of no good, will debase and ruin Labor—condemn burdensome taxation and national extravagance, extortion, and tyrannical Government—reinstate peace and good will, and just and frugal government, with the rights and dignity of white men unimpaired!

### EVERY MAN TO THE POLLS!!

THE New York *Sun* thus takes President Grant and his Cabinet to task:

"The *Tribune* announces that Judge Richardson, Acting Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Boutwell, has also been appointed by President Grant to be Acting Attorney General in the absence of both the Attorney General and his assistant. In this double capacity of Acting Secretary of the Treasury and Acting Attorney General, Judge Richardson attended a Cabinet meeting on Friday, at which they discussed the policy to be adopted in view of the present momentous complications in Europe. What a wonderful administration that must be whose members are all off on pleasure excursions when such matters are to be considered! And what a fine subject it will be for democratic stump speeches in 1872!"

MERCUR in *this* end of the District talks about protection to American industry. Why did he not protect American labor by voting to prevent the importation of thousands of Chinamen, who are now competing with it? The Coolie system degrades and debases labor, and yet Mercur refused to vote for a resolution that these Chinamen should not be entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

IN "loyal" Bradford not a single soldier has a county office, nor is there one now on their ticket as a candidate, they having thrown Gen. Madill overboard. Columbia county has soldier candidates for Congress and Sheriff, and her Prothonotary and Register & Recorder have been soldiers. Who are the soldiers friends?

THE Brooklyn *Union* says the next Vice President of the United States must be a negro. "If," adds that journal, "Mr. Revels were an able and brilliant man, who had made his mark on the nation, he would inevitably be the candidate. But he is not a man of sufficient calibre and prestige." Why not also nominate a negro for President?

NEITHER Gen. Grant nor Congress can claim any credit for the reduction of the public debt. They do not pay a cent of it. It comes out of the pockets of an overtaxed people.

BRADFORD COUNTY has had the Congressman ever since the formation of this district. Is it not time that another county should enjoy whatever local advantage there is in it?

YOUNG MEN, encourage political parties to nominate young men for office. Brockway's election will do much to produce the nomination of young men hereafter.

OUR opponents boast of the financial success of the present administration. Why is it, then, that a green-back dollar is worth only 79½ cents in coin?

THE Sullivan *Democrat* gives Mr. Brockway enthusiastic and efficient support. Of course the contrary statement was a coined falsehood.

## BOGUS TICKETS.

Bogus tickets, in various forms, are being circulated throughout the county. Examine your tickets carefully, therefore, and see that there are none but genuine names upon them.

All manner of statements on the eve of the election that are not well authenticated or known to be true, should be regarded and treated as falsehoods.

### The Issue.

As we have no State ticket in the field this year the issue is on the congressional and legislative tickets. We trust that our friends understand thoroughly the importance of the contest in which we are engaged; that in all the close congressional districts, represented now by radicals, they will poll their strength to the last vote, and spare no effort before the final struggle to insure a change of representation. It would be a glorious triumph, effecting a change here and a change there, to alter the political complexion of the national House of Representatives, or even to reduce materially the radical majority there.

But it is of still more importance to the democracy of Pennsylvania to carry the next legislature, so that we can change the congressional and legislative districts, which are so unjustly constructed now, that it is almost an impossibility to carry a democratic majority, or even elect a number of representatives and senators in any degree proportionate to the vote we cast. If there were no changes from radicalism to democracy and the former party acted as a unit and polled its full vote, a majority on a fair proportion of democratic representatives either in the Senate or House could not be elected. But fortunately for the democracy and for the country, the radical party is now in a course of disintegration, and can never again poll the vote it has polled for several years past. Therefore, if the democrats everywhere are active, and turn their attention particularly to the selection of senators and members of assembly, we shall not despair of success.—*Patriot.*

WHY THE TAXES ARE SO HIGH.—During the Administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, the expenses of the Government, exclusive of the interest of the Public Debt were as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| During Jackson's term | $1 16 | per head. |
| " Van Buren's " | $1 78 | " |
| " Polk's " | $1 75 | " |
| " Pierce's " | $1 96 | " |
| " Buchanan's " | $2 19 | " |
| During Grant's first year it was | | $1 76 |
| " " second " " | | 10 28 |

per head.

There is some difference in these expenditures, a fact worth noting by taxpayers.—*Ex.*

VOTERS, remember that hundreds of millions of acres of the public domain have been given away to mammoth railroad corporations, and stolen by members of Congress, within the past few years. Mr. Mercur, we understand, *either voted for all these swindles upon the country, or else dodged the votes, to let these swindles pass.* Would it not be well for the voters of the District to *dodge him* on the second Tuesday of October?

ANOTHER Radical collector has robbed the government of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This time the offence was committed in Kansas. These robberies are of daily occurrence, and yet no particular notice is taken of them. Since the beginning of the Grant administration six millions have been stolen from the government by Radical officers, and no notice has been taken of the fact save an occasional arrest, which means nothing.—*Age.*

THE WAY TO CANVASS.—Last week Judge Mercur sent a few stickers to a Democrat in Wyalusing, Bradford Co., *accompanied by a ten dollar greenback.* For further particulars inquire of Hiram Elliott.

JUDGE HOLCOMB and Bartlett, noted Free Traders of the Wilmot School, are traveling Bradford county in Mercur's interest.

YELLOW fever is prevailing at Governor's Island, New York.

## MARKET REPORTS.

**Bloomsburg Market.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.40 |
| Rye " | 1 10 |
| Corn " | 1 00 |
| Oats " | 50 |
| Flour per barrel | 9 00 |
| Cloverseed | 8 00 |
| Flaxseed | 2 05 |
| Butter | 45 |
| Eggs | 22 |
| Tallow | 10 |
| Potatoes | 50 |
| Dried Apples | 2 50 |
| Hams | 16 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 17 |
| Lard per pound | 22 |
| Hay per ton | 15 00 |
| IRON— | |
| No. 1 Scotch pig | $22@23 |
| No. 2 " | $20@$30 |
| Bloom | $40 |
| LUMBER. | |
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " " (one inch) | 18@20 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 8 00 |
| " " 2 " " | 7 00 |
| Siding " " ft. | $1 00 |

**Philadelphia Markets.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR— | |
| Northwestern superfine at | $4.75@$5.00 |
| Northwestern extra | 5.25 |
| Northwestern family | $6.25@$4.75 |
| Rye Flour | 5.50 |
| WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₩ bus | $1.50 |
| Southern " " | $1.28 |
| Western " " | 1.37@$1.38 |
| RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₩ bus | 87c |
| CORN—Yellow, " | $1.00 |
| Mixed, " | 93c@94c |
| OATS—₩ bus | 55c |
| PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₩ bbl | @26.50 |
| Mess Beef, " | $25.00 |
| Dressed Hogs, ₩ lb | 8½c@9 |
| Smoked Hams " | 12½@13½c |
| Shoulders ₩ lb | 12c@12½c |
| Lard, ₩ lb | 16c@16½ |
| SEEDS—Cloverseed ₩ bus | $6.75 |
| Timothyseed ₩ bus | $4.50 |
| Flaxseed " | $2.25 |
| CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₩ lb | 7½@8½c |
| Cows, ₩ head | $35@75 |
| SHEEP—₩ lb | 5½@6½ |
| HOGS—₩ 100 lbs | $12.50@13.50 |

## MARRIAGES.

HENTZLEMAN—STEWARD—At the residence of Jesse Dieterich, by Sam'l Dieterich, Esq., Sept. 4th, Henry Hentzleman, to Miss Angeline Steward both of Centreville, Pa.

KROMER—NUNGESSER—On the 25th ult., by the same, Josiah Kromer and Miss Elizabeth Nungesser, both of Centreville, Pa.

RUSSELL—BREECE—On the 17th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. J. Muhr, Mr. Alonzo J. Russell, to Miss Mary C. Breece, of Bloomsburg.

## DEATHS.

MOORE—In Greenwood, on the 25th ult., Mr. Abraham Moore, aged 91 years, 3 months and 29 days.

BEAGLE—On the 11th ult., Nicholas C., son of John Beagle, of Hemlock twp., aged 1 year, 2 months and 21 days.

BALLIET—On the 17th ult., Joseph J., son of Joseph and Catharine Balliet, of Bloomsburg, aged 13 years, 2 months and 8 days.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

A dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Catawissa Bridge Company, will be paid to all stock holders or their legal representatives, on and after October 10th, 1870.

GEO. S. GILBERT, Treasurer.

Catawissa, Oct. 7, 1870-4t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrators, etc., of Henry Yost of the township of Locust in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 29, 1870, the following described real estate, to wit: A certain piece or parcel and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Locust twp., in said county, adjoining lands of George Kreisher, Wm. Beach, Daniel Rupp and others, containing

SIXTEEN ACRES,

more or less, the greater part of the same being in timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent., at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. Possession given on the payment of one-fourth of the purchase money. Late the estate of said Henry Yost deceased. ELIZABETH YOST,

JACOB STEIN,

Roaringcreek, Oct. 7, 1870-4t. Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., Augustus Traub, Administrator of John Traub, deceased, will expose to public sale at the late residence of said deceased, in Locust township, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1870, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain messuage or

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in said township, adjoining lands late of John B. Charry, Isaac Irelin, lands late of James Mears, and Elijah Price, containing

12 ACRES AND 17 PERCHES,

more or less, all cleared land. ALSO—All that certain piece of ground, situate in Roaringcreek township, adjoining lands of Michael Strausser, Daniel Gensel, Isaac Breach and J. P. Fincher, containing

5 ACRES AND 102 PERCHES,

neat measure, covered with good

CHESTNUT AND ROCK OAK.

A fine Vineyard, which bore heavily this year, is upon the first described property, also a good apple orchard, a never failing spring of water, and a stone spring house.

AUGUSTUS TRAUB, Administrator.

oct7'70-3t.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Benjamin Nuss, late of Main twp., Columbia county, deceased, by virtue of the power and authority in him vested by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, will expose to public sale, on the premises, in Main twp., said county, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1870, at TEN O'CLOCK in the forenoon, the following real estate, to wit: Adjoining lands of David Brown on the east, H. Brown and others on the south, Daniel Nuss on the West, and William Mensinger on the North, containing

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTEEN ACRES,

more or less, about 100 acres of which is cleared, and the balance is timbered with good, heavy WHITE OAK and CHESTNUT timber.

The land is in a very high state of cultivation, and as good producing land as any in the county, fully equal to any river bottom land, whereon is erected a good two story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and other good substantial out buildings. There is also a good well of water at the spring house, and near the dwelling house; also a well of water at the barn. There is a good large BANK BARN, two Wagon Houses, a CIDER MILL and ORCHARD, all in good condition. There are also planted on the premises

TWO VERY GOOD APPLE ORCHARDS,

which yield from four to six hundred bushels of apples per annum. There is also in connection, other fruit trees in abundance.

The premises are now sowed with but a small winter crop, making it an additional inducement to purchasers to buy, by being able to put out a good spring crop.

The said premises are situated in distance from the markets as follows: One and a half miles north of Mainville, six miles east of Catawissa, and four miles from Bloomsburg.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money, after the payment of the debts, to remain and be charged in the premises during the natural life of Lana Nuss, widow of Benjamin Nuss, dec'd, the same to be secured by bond and mortgage, on said progerty, and the interest thereon payable annually to the said widow, beginning on April 1st, 1871.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property. One thousand dollars to be paid on the 1st day of April A. D., 1871, and the balance to be paid in four equal annual payments, with interest thereon from the 1st of April, 1871. All expenses for legal and title papers to be paid by the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April, 1871, and a full and sufficient deed given for the premises, when the above conditions are fully complied with.

JOHN WALTZ, Guardian.

oct7'70-3t

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Vend. Ex. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Oct. 31st, 1870, the following real estate, to wit:

One lot beginning at a corner on Mummy's alley and Second street of the town of Bloomsburg and running thence along said street, north westwardly twenty-one and a half feet to lot of A. M. Rupert, thence along said lot southwestwardly seventy-one and a half feet to lot No. 35, thence along said lot southeastwardly twenty-one and a half feet to Mummy's alley, thence along said alley northeastwardly seventy-one and a half feet to beginning, whereon is erected a large two-story brick building with the appurtenances.

Also on a certain other lot of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, beginning at a post on the northwest side of Second street and lot No. 3, and running thence along said lot north 26½ degrees west 125 feet more or less to old road alley, thence along said alley south 70 degrees west 30 feet to lot of John K. Girton, thence along said lot south 26½ degrees east 120 feet more or less to Second street aforesaid, thence along Second street north 63½ degrees east feet to beginning, whereon are erected a dwelling house, butchershop and out buildings, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph L. Shannon.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain piece or tract of land situate in Locust township, county of Columbia, bounded on the north by lands of Jacob Stein and others, east by lands of S. F. Johnson, south by lands of A. S. Knittle, west by lands of Henry Gable, containing about ninety acres, more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Knapp.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

oct7'70

DOTY'S WASHING-MACHINE,

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED—AND THE NEW

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

Improved with Rowell's Patent Double Cogwheels, and the Patent Stop, are now unquestionably far superior to any apparatus for washing clothes ever invented, and will save their cost twice a year by saving labor and clothes.

The Editor of this paper, who purchased a Washer and Wringer, thus testifies as to their value:

"We have had in use in our family for some time past, one of Doty's Clothes Washers and Wringers, and are prepared to bear testimony as to its merits. It is emphatically a *labor-saving* machine and does its work in the most thorough manner. For families who have large washes these machines would be invaluable."—COLUMBIAN, Jan. 14, 1870.

PRICES—A FAIR OFFER.

If the Merchants in your place will not furnish, or send for the Machines, send us the retail price, Washer $14, Extra Wringer $6, and we will forward either or both machines, free of freight, to places where no one is selling; and so sure are we they will be liked, that we agree to refund the money if any one wishes to return the machines free of freight, after a month's trial, according to directions.

No husband, father or brother should *permit* the drudgery of washing with the hands, fifty two days in the year, when it can be done better, more expeditiously, with less labor, and no injury to the garments, by a Doty Clothes Washer, and a Universal Wringer.

Sold by dealers generally, to whom liberal discounts are made.

R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Agent,
52 Cortland Street, New York.

oct7'70-4t.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office

### A Torpid System.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lathargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alterative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true. oct7'70-1m.

OCTOBER.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

This celebrated tonic and stimulant will restore the digestive organs to a perfectly healthy state. It will thoroughly eradicate all morbific matter from the blood, cleanse the entire system and produce the most vigorous action of the different organs of the human body. It is the Great Blood Purifier and Infallible Remedy for Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cramps in the Stomach, Headache, resulting from a deranged Stomach, and also that harassing disease Sick Headache, Biliousness, &c. The fact that in all parts of the land the most leading faculty prescribe MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for their patients who are afflicted with these diseases, should convince the most sceptical that this proprietory compound is a medicine upon which they can rely as unfailing efficacious in curing such diseases as we have enumerated above. Sold by all druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between N. W. Sample, C. W. Neal and L. J. Taylor, of Bloomsburg, under the firm of N. W. Sample & Co., expired on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1870, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by C. W. Neal, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. N. W. SAMPLE,

C. W. NEAL,
L. J. TAYLOR,

The business formerly carried on by the above named partners at the Columbia Iron Works, in the Town of Bloomsburg, will hereafter be carried on by Jackson J. Robbins and Lindley J. Taylor in the firm name of Robbins & Taylor. The trade of the town and public is respectfully solicited. ROBBINS & TAYLOR.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 30, 1870-3t.

NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, on book, note, judgment, or otherwise, are hereby notified, that unless such accounts are settled within TWENTY DAYS, suits will be instituted for the collection of the same; especially those that have been notified by letter. E. MENDENHALL.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 23, 1870-4t.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

ESTATE OF JAMES HESS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of James Hess, late of Sugarloaf twp, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elijah Heed and John W. Kile of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

ELIJAH HESS,
JOHN W. KILE,
sept23'70-6w. Administrators.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JANE PEGG, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jane Pegg, late of Madison township Columbia Co., dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John Hendershot and B. A. Watson residing in Madison township Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN HENDERSHOT,
B. A. WATSON,
sep23'70-6w. Executors.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PAUL KLINE, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Paul Kline, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John C. Kline and Joseph Kline of Mt. Pleasant twp. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

JOHN C. KLINE,
JOSEPH KLINE,
sep23'70-6w. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE EVANS, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of George Evans, late of Briarcreek twp., Columbia co, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John W. Evans, of Berwick, Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Berwick Col. co., Pa. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executor without delay.

JOHN W. EVANS,
sep16'70-6w. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN GEARHART, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Gearhart, late of Main township, Columbia county dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county to John J. Gearhart, of Main township, Col. co. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor in Main township. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make pay ment to the Executor without delay.

JOHN J. GEARHART,
sept2'70-6w. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LEMUEL W. ROBERTS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Lemuel W. Roberts, late of Sugarloaf twp., Col. county, dec'd have been granted by the Register of said county to Silas W. McHenry, residing in Jackson township, Columbia co. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to

# The Columbian.

Bloomsburg, Friday, Oct. 7, 1870.


LOCAL INFORMATION.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

BEWARE of bogus tickets. Read your tickets before voting.

5000 Paper Collars just received at M. P. Lutz's

FRAUDULENT TICKETS have been sent all over the county. See that you vote the regular ticket.

A NEW daily paper has been started in Harrisburg, called the *State Journal*. It is Republican in politics but professes independence.

FOUND!—50 new shawls suitable for fall or winter wear at M. P. Lutz's

THERE will be but one election this year. The Democrat who cannot give one day to his party, must not complain about negro suffrage, heavy taxes, and kindred evils.

E. M. KNORR still continues to add to his already large stock of Boots & Shoes. He is determined to give satisfaction to all who call and examine his stock and cash prices.

RAIN.—We have had two or three days of rain since our last issue and plowing is being pushed with alacrity. Seeding may yet be done before election, which is time enough.

EXAMINE your tickets closely on election day. Vote no ticket which does not contain the name of Charles B. Brockway, for Congress.

FOR SALE.—Forty shares of stock of the Bloomsburg Saving Fund and Building Association, on easy terms. Inquire of Stephen H. Miller.

GOOD DINNERS.—The tables of the ladies at the Episcopal church, will be spread daily, during the Fair, with the best the markets afford. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to visitors.

BUCKWHEAT.—This valuable crop has proved, in many parts of the county, almost if not quite a failure. As far as we have heard, the supply will be very limited and the price will undoubtedly advance.

OUR FAIR.—Visitors to the Fair Grounds would do well to remember that the ladies of St. Paul's Episcopal church, will furnish the best of dinners during the continuance of the Fair. Don't fail to try them.

PREMIUMS.—The Thomas Slate Works of this place were awarded three bronze medals at the late State Fair, for their superior manufactures, mantels &c. Their competitors were from New York and Vermont. This speaks well for the Company and is undoubted evidence of the excellent quality of their goods.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE.—In last week's issue of this paper the announcement was made that the German Reformed Church at Numidia would be dedicated on the 15th of this month. This was an error and we now correct the statement. The corner stone of the church will be laid on the 13th of October.

SEVERAL stump speakers in Bradford claim that in Liberty Township Mercur will receive a heavy vote from the Democrats. This we do not believe. The Democracy of Montour is made of sterner stuff, and they are not accustomed to sell their principles to a man who voted for negro suffrage, and for the very laws of which they complain.

OUR townsman Henry Zuppinger, has received a new supply of spectacles, close glasses and lenses, also clocks and materials for clocks and watches, which he wishes to turn into money as cheap as possible. He is well known as a superior hand on all kinds of watches and clocks, is a reliable man and has a large experience. Spectacle-frames glassed, and glasses framed. Very good blued spectacles for 38 cts., others according to quality. See his card.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.—Spirited meetings have been held in Orangeville, Sohrsburg, Buckhorn, Mifflinville, Foundryville, Mainville and Mt. Pleasant, which were severally addressed by Messrs. Buckalew, Brockway, Freeze, Barclay, and others.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a grand Democratic rally at Benton. The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Buckalew and others.

At Iola and Beaver Valley, meetings will be held on Friday evening, and Jerseytown and Slabtown on Saturday evening, which will severally be addressed by speakers from Bloomsburg.

You can buy brown or bleached muslin, Canton or wool flannel 10 per cent. cheaper of M. P. Lutz than at any other place in the county.

CALL at C. C. Marr's if you are in want of new and pretty goods at low prices. He is just opening some of the best dress patterns in town. He has received another large lot of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for men women and children. He is selling Black Tea at 85 cts. per quarter and green at 90 cts.

TEMPERATURE of some days of September, at Bloomsburg, observed at 7 a. m., and at 2, and 9, p. m.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On the 4th, | Mean | 67°. |
| " 8th, | " | 72°. |
| " 12th, | " | 58°. |
| " 19th, | " | 61°. |
| " 24th, | " | 71°. |
| " 26th, | " | 67°. |
| " 29th, | " | 66°. |
| " 30th, | " | 64°. |

Aurorora Borealis on the 24th and 25th. H. Z.

TOWN NOMINATIONS.—At the Democratic nominating election held Saturday afternoon last, at the Court House, the following persons were placed in nomination for the several town offices to be filled at the election on Tuesday next:

*Justice of the Peace*—Hiram C. Hower.
*Constable*—Martin C. Woodward.
*Assessor*—John K. Grotz.
*Assistant Assessor*—Frederick C. Eyer.
*School Director*—Charles W. Miller.
*Town Auditors*—John B. Casey, B. Frank Zarr.

FOR EAST BLOOMSBURG.
*Judge of Election*—John Laycock.
*Inspector*—John C. Jones.

FOR WEST BLOOMSBURG.
*Judge of Election*—John J. Barkley.
*Inspector*—Moses Coffman.

The following Democratic Town Committee was chosen for the ensuing year: H. Little, Simon C. Shive and Wm. Friedbaum.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The following are the nominations made by the Republicans at their meeting on Tuesday night last: Justice of the Peace, J. M. Chemberlin; Constable, Baltzer Leacock; Assessor, Jos. Sharpless; Asst. Assessor, Samuel Shaffer; Auditors, E. P. Lutz, F. P. Drinker; School Director, J. K. Edgar; Judge of Elections—West Ward, Caleb Barton; Inspector, J. M. Chemberlin; Judge, East Ward, Elisha C. Barton; Inspector, Freas Brown.

THE MALARIAL SEASON.—An exchange remarks that accounts from various parts of the country concur in representing the presence of an unusual degree of miasmatic poison in the atmosphere. With the advance of the autumnal season there are always indications of miasmatic influence, but they seem to be more widespread this season than usual, and to be marked by greater intensity. The fervid heat of the days and remarkably cool nights combine to increase the power of malaria. In the Southern cities yellow fever appears to be more prevalant than for years past, while in the Northern seaboard cities we have more of fever and ague, billious and intermittent fever. The evident existence in the atmosphere to an unusual degree of those elements which conspire to produce disease, render necessary more than ordinary precautions for the preservation of health. The condition of the weather, as a source of disease, must be aggravated by a want of cleanliness in streets and alleys. Where vegetable refuse is permitted to mingle with water in the gutters, or unwholesome garbage exposed to the heat of the sun, all the materials are at hand to breed epidemics. Borough officers should exert vigilance in the proper departments for the purification of public avenues as well as alleys and sewers, and citizens should co-operate in a work so important to the common health. It is also a dictate of prudence that individuals should as far as possible, avoid exposure to the direct rays of the sun by day, and to the dews which fall so copiously by night. The clothing, when practicable, should also be carefully adapted to the changes of the weather.

In the East Indies the wearing of flannel even in the warmest seasons, next to the skin, is said to have been found useful as a protection against the fevers of that region. In our own rural districts, exposed to malaria, the lighting of fires early in the morning and also at night, has been looked upon as tending to prevent disease. Regularity in all the habits, and the avoidance of excess, always of importance to health, are, in such a condition of the atmosphere as now exists, indispensible.

MUSIC, Instruments, Canes, &c at Altstatt's, Court House Alley.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD—THE WORK LET.—The contract for the extension of the Catawissa road from Milton to Williamsport—a distance of about thirty miles—has been let to Hon. George Scott, and Messrs. B. J. McGran, R. A. Malone and John Jameson. The work includes grading, bridging, track-laying, in fact everything except furnishing the steel rails. We understand that the papers were signed yesterday evening. The contractors being men of enlarged experience in railroad building, the work will be pushed through to completion with great energy and rapidity. It will be done, we presume, under the supervision of Mr. Webb, the efficient Superintendent of the road, who is one of the best civil engineers in the country. —*Williamsport Standard.*

HANDSOME.—Enos Jacoby has entirely remodelled his Restaurant and fitted it up in the style of the best City club rooms. Ample accommodations have been provided on the first floor for supper rooms for gentleman, and the second story has been reserved for the use of ladies. This is a much needed improvement, as, up to this time, there has been no place in town where ladies could enjoy an oyster supper.

The papering and painting of the rooms are in most excellent taste and reflect much credit on Mr. Jacoby. Such *live* men deserve public approbation.

FOR black silk, black or colored alpaca, french merino, Empress cloth. Changeable poplines or plaids go to M. P. Lutz's.

BURNING MINES.—The fire, which has been raging in the mines connected with two shafts of a slope of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's works at Pittston for three months past, has at last been subdued, and work has again commenced at the two shafts. This was perhaps the most serious mine conflagration ever known in this country; it suspended the production of about 700 tons of coal per day.—*Scranton Republican.*

## LOCAL NOTICES.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough if you would avoid a consumptive's grave. This you can do by using Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. For curing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equaled. Pimples on the face, Eruptions, Blotches and all Scrofulous diseases are cured by this wonderful and most valuable medicine. Sold by druggists. Beware of Counterfeits.—Observe that Dr. Pierce's private Government Revenue Stamp is on each bottle.

UNRIVALLED YET.—"Blood will tell?" say the horse fanciers, in estimating the endurance of a fine animal; and the motto is a good one, outside of the sporting world. A pure article—intrinsically good—must distance all competition, eventually. The success of Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps has induced the manufacture of an hundred imitations; but in the unrivalled sale of his manufacture, while others have achieved if at all but a scanty success—may be found the public appreciation of a pure and wholesome beverage.

HAWK, Hawk, Spit, Spit, Blow, Blow, and disgust everybody with the offensive odor from your Catarrh, just because some old fogy doctor who has not discovered and who will not believe that the world moves, tells you that it cannot be cured. The proprietor of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy will pay $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., for it. A pamphlet free. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. Remember that the Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private Government Stamp upon each package. This stamp issued by the United States Government expressly for stamping Dr. Pierce's medicines, has his portrait, name and address, engraved upon it, and need not be mistaken.

SCHUYLER & LOW of Orangeville, Pa., manufacture the best Threshers and Cleaners, the best Wheeler's Railway Chain Horse Power and Thresher, from the original patterns and the best Lever Powers made in this county, if not in the State. Don't fail to examine their machines before purchasing any other. They guarantee them to give satisfaction in every respect. They also manufacture Plows and other Agricultural implements. See their advertisement in another column. tf.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A furnishing store in this city advertises a new style of cravat as the "latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the outside of that organ, but a fashion for the inside has just come up which is twice as popular. Somebody has found out that Schiedam Schnapps Improve soda water and everybody acquiesces in the arrangement. Although somewhat conservative by nature, we are not opposed to progress, and conceiving it our solemn duty, as a public journalist, to ascertain whether Schnapps Soda Water was a proper thing to be recommended to our subscribers, we tried it. The result may be stated in a few words The mixture is good to take, and if our stomach is like stomachs in general it is congenial to that part of the human organization. Finally, and to conclude, "it touches the right spot."—*Sunday Courier.*

### Receipts of "THE COLUMBIAN" for September, 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alfred Miller | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Geo W. Hittle | 2 | 00 | |
| J B Diefenbach | 5 | 00 | |
| Catawissa Bridge Company | 3 | 00 | |
| Jesse L Kramer | 2 | 00 | |
| Elias Shuman | 2 | 80 | |
| Henry Swank | 1 | 80 | |
| Nath Fleckenstein | 2 | 00 | |
| Jeremiah O'Conner | 2 | 00 | |
| Michael Brennen | 2 | 00 | |
| Nathan Helwig | 2 | 00 | |
| John Styers | 1 | 00 | |
| Peter Farver | 2 | 00 | |
| E P Klingerman | 6 | 00 | |
| H D Knorr | 2 | 00 | |
| Wm Keeler | 1 | 70 | |
| Daniel Singley | 2 | 00 | |
| C C Stiles | 1 | 00 | |
| G P Driesbach | 2 | 00 | |
| Daniel Bieber | 2 | 00 | |
| Wm McNinch | 2 | 00 | |
| Phineas Whitmire | 2 | 00 | |
| J S Sanders | 2 | 40 | |
| R M Laschelle | 2 | 00 | |
| C G Murphy | 4 | 00 | |
| Cosyngham twp. | 3 | 00 | |
| Jacob Harrington | 4 | 30 | |
| C C Marr | 1 | 00 | |
| Blanks | | 25 | |
| Charles Reed | 2 | 00 | |
| Richard Thornton | 1 | 00 | |
| E S Case | 2 | 50 | |
| Geo K Hess | 7 | 00 | |
| S Farnsworth | 2 | 00 | |
| Isaac Grover | 2 | 00 | |
| J T Brink | 1 | 00 | |
| Sam'l E Smith | 2 | 90 | |
| Coe, Wetherill & Co | 10 | 50 | |
| Hschweppenheiser | 6 | 00 | |
| W B Peterman | 2 | 00 | |
| Jonas Helwig | 2 | 00 | |
| J G Fell | 3 | 75 | |
| Stephen Kiefer | 6 | 00 | |
| Wm Peacock | 5 | 00 | |
| John S Stetler | 2 | 00 | |
| G D Haughawout | 4 | 00 | |
| John C Wenner | 4 | 00 | |
| J Dietfenbach | 4 | 00 | |
| W H Jacoby | 11 | 95 | |
| W H Ent | 6 | 50 | |
| Dr Beardsley | 4 | 50 | |
| J L Girton | 8 | 41 | |
| Mary Peterman | 3 | 00 | |
| J W Gordner | 1 | 50 | |
| Geo W Search | 2 | 00 | |
| S W Keene | 2 | 00 | |
| Adam Ever | 2 | 00 | |
| Wilson Miller | 2 | 00 | |
| M W Nuss | 2 | 00 | |
| J H Nuss | 1 | 00 | |
| Aaron Smith | 2 | 00 | |
| Jno Kelchner Jr | 4 | 00 | |
| John A Oman | 2 | 00 | |
| M Krebs | | 50 | |
| J V Smith | 5 | 00 | |
| M A Williams | 7 | 00 | |
| Fans & Miller. | 20 | 80 | |
| Stephen Pettit | 2 | 00 | |
| Peter Miller | 2 | 00 | |
| Jesse Beers | 2 | 00 | |
| Adam Roat | 2 | 00 | |
| Isaac Labour | 6 | 00 | |
| Nathan Smith | 4 | 00 | |
| Est T Stackhouse | 3 | 00 | |
| Blanks | 1 | 20 | |
| J N Hess | 2 | 00 | |
| Emanuel Savage | 8 | 50 | |
| J P Ruhyan | 2 | 00 | |
| Blanks | | 50 | |
| Deputy Nevius | 2 | 35 | |
| Aaron Smith | 2 | 00 | |
| B A Patterson | 2 | 00 | |
| Roaring Creek Soc Friends | 4 | 00 | |
| Henry Klein | 8 | 00 | |
| Harry Taylor | 2 | 00 | |
| Jos Treibelbis | 6 | 00 | |
| M G Kinney | 2 | 00 | |
| J R Ikeler | 2 | 50 | |
| Est Eliz Delong | 9 | 00 | |
| Henry Clark | | 40 | |

### Meetings.

The following Democratic meetings will be held at the times and places mentioned:

Iola, Friday evening, October 7th.

Beaver Valley, (Shuman's) Friday evening, October 7th.

Benton, Saturday afternoon, October 8th.

Slabtown, Saturday evening, October 8th.

Jerseytown, Saturday evening, October 8th.

W. B. KOONS,
*Chr. Dem. Stand. Com.*

Bloomsburg, Sept. 28, 1870.


THE DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

FOR SALE BY

M. P. LUTZ,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MILLER, HUGHES & CO.,

BERWICK, PA.

This Sewing Machine runs stiller and easier than any other, it has fewer parts, it has a *cast steel* shuttle that will never wear out, it has Blake's Patent table which to see shows its usefulness.

Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia.

Address

BLAKE & CO.,

SCRANTON, PA.

sep1670-1y


### PETIT JURORS.

FOR SPECIAL COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, COMMENCING OCTOBER 31st 1870.

Bloom—S. C. Shive, Layton Runyan, Mathias Shaffer, Chester C. Furman, Robert Cathcart.
Berwick Bor.—Jacob W. Deitterich, Jacob Moyer.
Beaver—Levi Michael, Geo. P. Driesbach, Benton—Isaac Gibbons, Jacob Wollever.
Catawissa—Samuel Frederick.
Fishingcreek—Daniel Kitchen, Samuel Yost, John C. Coleman.
Greenwood—Benj. F. Battin, Geo. W. Utt.
Locust—Benjamin Wagner, Samuel Keller.
Maine—F. B. John, Charles Fisher, Benjamin Penrhacker.
Madison—John M. Smith, Wesley Girton, Wilson Allen, William Pursell, John Christian.
Mt. Pleasant—Joel Reifsnedeifer, Jacob Fisher, Joshua Hartzell.
Mifflin—Samuel Smoyer.
Orange—Usal Ent.
Scott—William Abbott, Aaron Boone, George W. Creveling, Daniel Snyder.
sept16'70.


E. M. KNORR,

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

WIDMYER & JACOBY
EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William F. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.
Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-1-2

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31.'68tf

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG.

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street. For full particulars, apply to

JALO SCHUYLER, Proprietor,
Aug. 26.'69-tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa


## Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
LEONARD B. RUPERT.
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
JOHN R. YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR SHERIFF,
REES J. MILLARD,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HIRAM J. REEDER,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
ISAAC McBRIDE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR CORONER,
JOHN D. HOUCK,
ROARINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR,
DANIEL LEE,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

FOR DIRECTORS OF THE POOR,
(To be voted for by the voters of Bloom, Scott, Sugarloaf and Greenwood.)
STEPHEN H. MILLER.
WILLIAM KRAMER.

### Vigilance Committee.

BEAVER—F. L. Shuman, Moses Schlicher, G. P. Dreisbach.
BENTON—I. K. Krickbaum, T. B. Cole, John McHenry.
BERWICK BOR.—A. D. Seeley, Isadore Chamberlin, Isaiah Bower.
BRIARCREEK—Albert Smith, Samuel Kelchner, George M. Bower.
BLOOM E.—David Lowenberg, C. M. Brown, Peter Billmeyer.
BLOOM W.—Samuel Wilkins, C. G. Barclay, W. C. McKinney.
CENTRALIA—D. W. Lanihan, Edward Curley, Miles McNalley.
CONYNGHAM.—R. Thornton, Chas. Dougherty, Patrick Shaughessy.
CONYNGHAM S.—Peter Luby, Thomas Brennan, Patrick Burk.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline. Stephen Baldy, Adam Fetterolf.
CENTRE—Hiram Schweppenheiser, Samuel Bower, Jesse Huffman.
FISHINGCREEK—E. J. McHenry, M. A. Ammerman, Hugh McBride.
FRANKLIN—Moses McHenry, Christian Artley John Zeigler.
GREENWOOD—Jacob S. Evans, Isaac A. Dewitt Adam Utt.
HEMLOCK—Wm. H. Shoemaker, David Wagner, Hugh McBride.
JACKSON—George Herleman, M. Savage, Wm. Young.
LOCUST—Gera Hower, Elias Cressy, Wellington Yeager.
MAINE—U. J. Campbell, John Nuss, William Longenberger.
MIFFLIN—Daniel A. Hess, Samuel Nuss, Samuel Snyder.
MT. PLEASANT—Jno. Morlan, Thomas Wellliver, Jackson Ikeler.
MADISON—Richard Fruit, Lewis Schuyler, John Allen.
MONTOUR—Evan Wellliver, Peter A. Evans, Noah Mouser.
ORANGE—John Snyder, O. A. Megargell, Hiram R. Kline.
PINE—I. A. German, John Lore, Valentine Wintersteen.
ROARINGCREEK—John Maurer, Amsey Craig, Samuel Houck.
SCOTT—Oscar Ent, J. M. Rice, Henry A. Oman.
W. B. KOONS, Chairman.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

I take this method of announcing to the public, that at the solicitation of numerous friends, I have consented to be an Independent Candidate for Associate Judge,
aug26'70-tf ISAAC S. MONROE.

NOTICE.

At the request of a number of friends, I announce my name as an Independent Candidate for Sheriff, and respectfully solicit the support of the public.
aug19'70-tf.* AARON SMITH.

PREMIUM LIST
OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION,
TO BE HELD AT
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
**October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1870.**

As everything of this kind must have a system to carry it on with satisfaction, exhibitors and contributors will please read the following instructions, and come to their aid by expecting to abide by them without asking for any alteration. J. J. BROWER, Sec'y.

CLASS I—HORSES.
William Wintersteen, Superintendent.
Judges—Daniel Morris, Enoch Rittenhouse, Cyrus McHenry, William N. Brown.

Best blooded stallion, $12 00
" " stallion for all work, 10 00
" " stallion colt, not over 4 years, 8 00
2d " " " " 6 00
" pair draught horses, 8 00
2d " " " 5 00
Best pair carriage horses, 8 00
2d " " " 5 00
Best brood mare with colt at her side, 10 00
2d " " " 6 00
Best single carriage horse, 5 00
2d " " " 3 00
Best single carriage mare, 5 00
2d " " " 3 00
Best gelding between 3 and 4 years, 4 00
" " mare 4 00
" " gelding between 2 and 3 years, 3 00
" " horse colt between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" " mare colt " " " 3 00
" " horse or mare colt under 10 mos, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
Best pair match colts, under 4 years broken to harness, 3 00
Best jack, 5 00
2d " " 2 00
Best pair mules, 4 00
2d " " 2 00
Best mule colt between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" " " under 1 year, 3 00

Exhibitors under this class will have their horses on the ground by ten o'clock Thursday morning when they will be examined.

CLASS II—CATTLE.
Philip Young, Superintendent.
Judges—Nicholas Reece, Jacob Kostenbader, William L. Freas, Franklin Shuman.

*Durham.*

Best bull 3 years old and upwards, $12 00
2d " " " " 9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years old, 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
Best bull between 1 and 2 years old, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
Best cow 2 years and upwards, 6 00
2d " " 4 00
Best heifer between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" bull calf under 10 months, 2 00
2d " " Agriculturist 1 y
Best heifer between 2 and 3 years 4 00
2d " " 3 00
" heifer under 10 months, 2 00

*Devon Stock.*

Best bull 3 years and upwards, 12 00
2d " " " " 9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years, 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
Best bull calf under 10 months, 2 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards. 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years 4 00
2d " " " " 3 00
" heifer between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" heifer under 10 months, 2 00

*Alderney Stock.*

Best bull 3 years and upwards, 12 00
2d " " " " 9 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
" " under 10 months, 2 00
2d " " " " Ag. 1 y
Best cow 3 years and upwards, 6 00
2d " " 4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years, 4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" " under 10 months, 2 00

*Graded Stock.*

Best bull 3 years and upwards. 12 00
" " " between 2 and 3 years, 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
" " between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
" " under 10 months, 2 00
2d " " " " Ag. 1 y
Best cow 3 years and upwards, 6 00
2d " " 4 00
" heifer, between 1 and 2 years, 3 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years, 4 00
" " under 10 months, 2 00

*Native Stock.*

Best bull 3 years and upwards. 00
" " " 00
" " between 2 and 3 years, 6 00
2d " " " " 4 00
" " 1 and 2 years, 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
" " under 10 months, 2 00
2d " " " " Ag. 1 y
" cow 3 years and upwards, 6 00
2d " " 4 00
" heifer between 2 and 3 years, 4 00
2d " " " " 3 00
" heifer under 10 months, 2 00

*Oxen and Steers.*

Best yoke oxen owned and worked by exhibitor, 5 00
2d best yoke, " " 3 00
Best yoke steers between 2 and 3 years, 4 00
2d " " " 2 00

Exhibitors will have their stock ready for the judges to examine by 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, and to remain until 3 o'clock p. m. on Friday.

CLASS III—SWINE.
Amos P. Kester, Superintendent.
Judges—Matthias Hartman, Isaiah Dietterich.

Best brood sow and pigs, six or more, 6 00
" lot fat hogs, two or more, 6 00
2d " " 4 00
" boar, 3 00
2d " " 2 00
" brood sow, 5 00
2d " " 3 00
" lot pigs, 3 or more, under 8 weeks 3 00
2d " " " " 2 00
" stock hogs, 3 or more, 3 00
2d " " " 2 00

CLASS IV—SHEEP.
Johnson H. Ikeler, Superintendent.
Judges—Andrew Laubach and John R. Yohe.

*Fine Wool.*

Best buck, 4 00
2d " " 3 00
" ewe, 4 00
2d " " 3 00
" pen of sheep, not less than eight, 4 00

*Middle Wool.*

Best pen of sheep not less than eight 4 00
" buck, 4 00
2d " " 3 00
" ewe, 4 00
2d " " 3 00

*Long Wool.*

Best pen of sheep, not less than eight. 4 00
" buck. 4 00
2d " " 3 00
" ewe, 4 00
2d " " 3 00

CLASS V—POULTRY.
Thomas Daliman, Superintendent.
Judges—Peter B. Wenner, and Charles W. McKelvy.

Best bronze turkey 40 lbs. $5 00
" " domestic turkeys, 1 00
2d " " 1 00
" brahma pootra, 2 00
" chickens, Agriculturist 1 y
2d " " 50
" geese, 1 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y
" ducks, 1 00
" and largest display of tame pigeons, 1 00
" " " " poultry, 4 00
2d " " " " 3 00

CLASS VI—GRAIN, SEEDS AND FLOUR.
John Betz, Superintendent.
Judges—Thos. Cole, and Moses McHenry.

Best fifty pounds wheat flour, $3 00
" " buckwheat flour, 3 00
" " rye flour, 3 00
" " corn meal, Ag. 1 y
" half bushel clover seed, 2 00
2d " " " 1 50
" " timothy seed, 3 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y
" bushel red wheat, 3 00
2d " " 1 50
" " white wheat, 3 00
2d " " 1 50
" " rye 1 50
" " buckwheat, 1 50
" " gord seed corn ears, 1 50
" " yellow, " 1 50
" " smoked " Ag. 1 y
" half bushel flax seed, 1 50
" bushel oats, 1 50

CLASS VII—VEGETABLES.
William Lamon, Superintendent.
Judges—William Thomas, and John Smith.

Best bushel potatoes, different varieties 1 50
" half bushel sweet potatoes, 2 00
" bushel of field turnips, 1 50
" half bushel of ruta bagas 1 00
" " sugar beets, Ag. 1 y
" " mangel wurtzel, 1 00
" " beets, Ag. 1 y
" " carrots, 1 00
" " parsnips, 1 00
" " onions, 1 00
" " peas, 2 00
2d " " Ag. 1 y
" half dozen vegetable oysters, 1 00
" peck tomatoes, 1 00
" 3 heads of cabbage, 1 00
" 3 bunches of celery, 1 00
" 4 egg plants, 1 00
" two quarts lima beans, 1 00
" 3 quarts Carolina beans, 1 00
" " soup Ag. 1 y
" pumpkin or squash, 1 00
" pumpkins, 6 or more, Ag. 1 y

CLASS VIII—FRUITS.
Samuel Neyhard, Superintendent.
Judge—Hiram J. Reeder.

*Apples.*

Best display, 6 of each, 2 00
" looking ½ doz fall or winter apples 50
" keeping winter apples, 6 of each, 50
" 6 of the sweetest winter or fall, 50
" flavored ½ doz. fall or winter apples 50
" quart Siberian crabs, any kind, 50

*Pears.*

Best dis, dwarf, standard fall or winter, 2 00
" looking half doz, any kind, 50
" flavored and most juicy half doz. 50
" largest half doz. dwarf or standard, fall or winter, 50

*Peaches.*

Best display of any kind, half doz. each, 1 25
" flavored and most juicy half doz. 50
" and finest looking half doz. 50
" and largest variety half dozen, 50

*Quinces.*

Best dozen, 75
2d " " 50
3d " " 50

*Grapes.*

Best display, wild or cultivated, (but house excluded,) 2 00
Best six clusters of Concord, 50
" " Delaware, 50
" " Clinton, 50
" " Isabella, 50
" " Hartford Prolific, 50
" " Iona, 50
" " Adirondac, 50
" " Rebecca, 50
" " York Maderia, 50

*Plums.*

Best display, not less than two varieties, one dozen each, 50

*Raspberries.*

Best display, any kind, not less than 2 varieties, 50

*Chestnuts.*

Best quart, 50

*Dried Fruits.*

Best quart apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, (sour or sweet, pitted or unpitted,) grapes, cultivated or wild, strawberries, any kind of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, plums, twetches and prunes. 50

The fruit not to be removed until the close of the exhibition, and particular care is to be observed by all persons that the same is not injured.

CLASS IX—WINES AND LIQUORS.
Henry Zuppinger, Superintendent.
Judges—Geo S. Gilbert, and B. P. Hughes.

Best quart of currant wine, $1 00
" " blackberry wine, 1 00
" " grape wine, 1 00
" " cherry wine, 1 00
" " rye whiskey, 1 00
" " cider vinegar, Ag. 1 yr.

CLASS X—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
Harman G. Creveling, Superintendent.
Judges—Mrs. Paul Hughes, Mrs. Daniel McHenry, Mrs. Elizabeth Pursell, and Miss Mary Mendenhall.

Best loaf of bread, $2 00
2d " " " 1 00
Best roll of butter (3 lbs. or over) 2 00
2d " " " " 1 00
Best pie, 1 00
" " canned fruit, different kinds, (not less than 1 quart of each,) 50
Best pound cake. 50
" " sponge " 50
" " ginger " 50
" " sample of preserves (not less than 1 quart.) 50
Best sample of fruit jelly, 50
" " cucumber pickles, Ag. 1 yr.
" " variety of pickles, 50
" " apple butter (1 quart or more,) 50
" " peach butter " " 50
" " grape " " " 50
" " plum " " " 50
" " cured ham, Ag. 1 yr.
" " sample sausage, 50
" " sample yeast, 50
" " hard soap, Ag. 1 yr.
" " soft soap, 50
" " gallon of sorghum 3 00

CLASS XI—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.
James Masters, Superintendent.
Judges—Mrs. Ezekiel Cole, Mrs. William Hagenbuch, Mrs. Jesse Ohl, Miss Margaret Aikman.

Best 10 yards of flannel, $1 50
2d " " " Ag. 1 y
Best 5 yards woolen cloth, 1 50
" " 10 " carpet, 1 50
2d " " " Ag. 1 y
" 10 yards plain linen, 1 50
" " diaper " 1 50
" knit wool stockings, 50
" " " mittens, Ag. 1 y
" " cotton stocking, 50
" home made shirt. 1 50
2d " " " 1 00
" pair woolen blankets, 2 00
" " linen sheets, Ag. 1 y
" home made table cloths, 1 00

CLASS XII—FANCY ARTICLES AND FLOWERS.
Lloyd Paxton, Superintendent.
Judges—Miss Kate Betz, Miss Hannah Waller, Mrs. Amelia A. Butler, Miss Reifsnyder, Miss Katie Lazarus, Miss Ida Mellwee, Miss Sadie Harman, Miss Flora Barton.

Best knit quilt, $1 00
" tidy, 1 00
" tatting work, 1 00
" specimen bead work, 1 00
" " sheil " 1 00
" " burr " 1 00
" " leather " 1 00
" " hair " 1 00
" " wax " 1 00
" drawing, 1 00
" painting, 1 00
" silk embroidery, 1 00
" worsted embroidery, 1 00
" cotton embroidery, 50
" worsted mat, 50
" cotton mat, 50
" worked slippers, 1 00
" fancy pin cushion, 1 00
" head dress, 1 00
" specimen moss painting, 1 00
" collection of dahlias, 50
" artificial flowers, 50
" specimen of house plants in bloom, 1 00
" specimen of dried grass, 50
" " " flowers. 50
" " penmanship, 1 00
" variety of flowers, 1 00

CLASS XIII—VEHICLES.
William H. Hagenbuch, Superintendent.
Judges—Eli Mendenhall, and Dr. D. W. Montgomery.

Best family carriage, $1 00
" open buggy, 3 00
" top buggy, 3 00
" farm wagon, 4 00
" spring wagon for farm use, 3 00
" " for pleasure, 3 00
" wheelbarrow, Ag. 1 y
" sled, 2 00
" sulky, 2 00

CLASS XIV—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, &C.
Henry Yetter, Superintendent.

Judges—Henry Deichmiller and Isaac Hencock.

Best right hand plow, $1 00
" plow for general use, 2 00
" left hand plow, 1 00
" right and left hand plow, 2 00
" corn plow, 2 00
" subsoil plow 2 00
" square drag, 2 00
" one horse cultivator, 1 00
" two " " 2 00
" two horse corn planter, 2 00
" one " " 1 00
" thresher and separator combined, 1 00
" mower and reaper combined, 5 00
2d " " " 4 00
3d " " " 3 00
" hay fork, Diploma
" portable cider press, 2 00
" clover huller, 2 00
" sausage grinder, 1 00
" washing machine, Diploma
" clothes wringer, 1 00
" grubbing hoe, 1 00
" set miner's picks, 1 00
" pair of fore and hind horse shoes, 1 00
" sharpened drills, 1 00
" axe handle, 50
" grain cradle, 1 00
" roller, Ag. 1 y
" fanning mill, 2 00
" corn sheller, Diploma
" straw and fodder cutter, Diploma

Should there be any new or meritorious implements and inventions exhibited, that are not provided for in the foregoing class, the judges may report the merits of the same for premiums to the Executive Committee.

CLASS XV—STOVES, TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, &C.
S. D. Reinard, Superintendent.
Judges—Jacob Harris and Jacob Girard.

Best cooking stove with fixtures, $4 00

## Agricultural and Domestic.

### All About Oysters.

[As the oyster season has arrived, we give the following good recipes from the *Germantown Telegraph:*

OYSTER SOUP.

Put two quarts of oysters, liquor and all, in a pan, set them on the stove to heat, but don't let them boil or come very near to it; now drain all the liquor into your soup kettle, put in a pint of water and two quarts of new milk, half a pound of butter, a little whole allspice and pepper; have the oysters all this time where they will keep warm, add them and salt to taste just as you are ready to serve the soup; break up some crackers fine and put into the soup before the oysters are put in.

Salt should always be put in the last thing in any soup, stew or fricassee, where milk is used, or it is apt to curdle. Oysters should never be boiled but only scalded; it makes them tough and shrinks them all up; if they are to be stewed, heat them hot but don't boil them; always have the soup or gravy hot.

OYSTER STEW.

Put as many good fresh oysters, with their liquor, as you think you will need into a pan on the stove to heat, but not boil. Drain the juice off into a saucepan, as soon as it boils, add half a pound of butter and some pepper; when this boils add a pint of cream and thicken a little with flour; after this boils up once put in the oysters and more salt if necessary. Serve very hot.

OYSTER TOAST.

The same, only no cream; thicken the juice a little with flour; when the stew is ready have a few slices of toast laid in a dish (well buttered,) and pour the oysters over it. It is best to heat the dish hot that you put your oysters in to send to the table, as they are so much better hot than merely warm.

OYSTER STEW WITHOUT CREAM.

Make in all respects the same as with cream, only substituting half a pint of water for the cream. Many persons prefer oysters stewed in this way.

OYSTER FRITTERS.

Make a batter of milk, flour, eggs, cream of tartar, saleratus, salt in proper proportion. Don't make any thicker than for pan cakes. Drop an oyster into each spoon of batter as you dip it out and fry in hot lard, brown well on both sides.

OYSTERS FRIED.

Drain the oysters well, roll in fine rolled cracker and fry in hot lard and butter, two-thirds lard, one-third butter.

OYSTER-PIE.

Line a deep basin with puff-paste, fold a large towel and place inside to support the lid, then roll and ornament a piece of paste the same as for a common pie, put on the basin and bake slowly; have an oyster stew made as above, without cream, and fill the basin as soon as the paste is done. Serve immediately.

### Young Stock.

Good treatment makes constitution in young stock. By good treatment is meant the avoidance of all that is hurtful in any way—by bad weather or by personal abuse. *It is but little known* how severe the treatment is by the "hands," and often by the owner of the stock. There is much abuse, and who does not know that cattle, especially young stock, are often seen to shiver, even among farmers where one would not expect to see it. A moderate rain either in the spring or fall is not thought to hurt much; and who ever thinks of harboring from the sun? Now, it is known that stock will seek the shade—seek it eagerly in hot weather. Why is this? Certainly because the heat is oppressive, as any one can see by the quick breathing. Here is a hurt equal to a cold rain; and it lasts for months. The remedy is shade trees or shelter. Cattle that are soiled have an advantage here.

As an abrasion is discovered on the back of a horse the animal should be excused from duty for a few days; the abraded parts should be dressed daily with a portion of the tincture of aloes and myrrh. This simple treatment will soon heal the parts. Should there be no abrasion, but simple swelling, attended with heat, pain, and tenderness, the parts should be frequently sponged with cold water. Occasionally the skin undergoes the process of hardening (induration) This is a condition of the parts known to the farriers of old as "sitfast," and the treatment is as follows: Procure one ounce of iodine and smear the indurated spot with a portion of the same twice daily. Some cases of galled back and shoulders are due to negligence and abuse; yet many animals, owing to a peculiarity of constitution, will "chafe," as the saying is, in those parts which come in contact with the collar and saddle, and neither human foresight nor mechanical means can prevent the same.

Cows.—With the cold weather, butter-making and packing demand the attention of diary-women. The cows should be fed pumpkins, without the seeds, with some bran or meal to increase the flow of milk. They require salt and abundance of fresh water. A cow should never go thirsty nor have to travel far for water, it checks the milk secretion more than most people are aware.

WE beg all professed friends of a pure life, says the *California Farmer*, to see to it that soap and water and scrubbing brushes, upon doors and windows, sunshine and pure air, are freely admitted to every room and nook and corner of their houses. If you have porches or yards, sun and air beds, pillows, and clothes every day. If you live in the city, air them in open windows, and save yourselves from sickness and your reputation from reproach.

IN pruning very young pear trees, the object should be to encourage the growth of wood in proper directions, rather than the production of fruit at the expense of retarding the development of the trees.

"PAT," said Judge Sniff to his neighbor, in a sleeping car, you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a Judge. Yes, yer honor, and ye would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge.

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

### The Drummer.

[CONTINUED.]

The old Woman laughed fiendishly again, and exclaimed, "Do you think you have her? not yet, not yet!" And so saying, she would have seized the maiden; but the Drummer, catching her with both his hands, threw her into the middle o' the burning pile, and the flames closed in around her, as if rejoicing in the destruction of such a Witch.

When this was done the Maiden looked at the Drummer, and, seeing that he was a handsome youth, and that he had ventured his life to save hers, she held out her arms to him, and said, 'You have dared a great deal for me, and I must do something for you; promise me to be true and faithful, and you shall be my husband. For wealth we shall not want; we have enough here in the treasure which the old Witch has gathered together."

Thereupon she led him into the house and showed him chests upon chests, which were filled with treasures. They left the gold and silver, and took nothing but diamonds and pearls; and then, as they no longer wished to remain on the glass mountain, the Drummer proposed that they should descend on the wishing-saddle. "The old saddle does not please me," said the Maiden, "and I need only turn the ring on my finger and we shall be at home."

"Well, then, wish ourselves at the city gate," replied the Drummer; and in the twinkling of an eye they were there. "I will go and take the news to my parents first," said the Drummer; "wait here for me, for I shall soon be back."

"Ah! I pray you, then, take care not to kiss your parents, when you arrive, on the right cheek, else will you forget everything, and I shall be left here all alone in this field." "How can I forget you?" said he, and promised her faithfully to return in a very short time. When he entered his father's house nobody knew him, he was so altered, for the three days which he had imagined he had spent on the glass mountain were three long years. He soon recalled himself to their remembrance, and his parents hung round his neck, so that, moved by affection, he entirely forgot the Maiden's injunctions and kissed them on both cheeks. Every thought concerning the Princess at once faded from his mind, and emptying his pockets, he laid handfuls of precious stones on the table. The parents could not tell what to do with so much wealth till at length they built a noble castle, surrounded by gardens, woods and meadows, and fit for a prince to inhabit. When it was done the mother of the Drummer said to him, "I have looked out for a wife for you, and you shall be married in three days' time."

Now, the Drummer was quite content with all that his parents proposed; but the poor Princess was very disconsolate. For a long time after he first left her she waited for him in the fields; but when evening fell she believed that he had kissed his parents on the right cheek, and forgotten all about her. Her heart was full of grief, and she wished herself in some solitary forest that she might not return to her father's court. Every evening she went to the city and passed by the Drummer's house, but although he passed her many times he never recognised her. At last she heard one day the people talking of the wedding of the Drummer, and she thereupon resolved to make a trial if she could regain his love. As soon as the first festival-day was appointed, she turned her wishing-ring, saying, "A dress as shining as the sun." Immediately the dress lay before her, and seemed as if woven out of the purest sunbeams! Then as soon as the guests had assembled, she slipped into the hall, and everybody admired her beautiful dress; but most of all the bride elect, who had a passion for fine dresses, and went up to her and asked if she would sell it. "Not for money," she replied; "but for the privilege of sleeping for one night next to the chamber of the bridegroom."

The bride elect could not resist her wish for the dress, and so she consented; but first of all she mixed in the sleeping draught of the bridegroom a strong potion, which prevented him from being awakened. By-and-by, when all was quiet, the Princess crept to the chamber door, and, opening it slightly, called gently,—

"Drummer, Drummer, O list to me,
Forget not what I did for thee;
Think of the mountain of glass so high
Think of the Witch and her cruelty;
Think of my plighted troth with thee:
Drummer, Drummer, O list to me!"

She cried all in vain, the Drummer did not awake, and when day dawned the Princess was forced to leave. The second evening she turned her wishing-ring and said, "A dress as silvery as the moon." As soon as she had spoken it lay before her; and when she appeared in it at the ball, the bride elect wished to have it as well as the other, and the Princess gave it to her for the privilege of passing another night next the chamber of the bridegroom. And everything passed as on the first night.

The servants in the house, however, had overheard the plaint of the strange Maiden, and they told the bridegroom about it. They told him, also, that it was not possible for him to hear anything about what was said because of the potion, which was put into his sleeping-draught.

The third evening the Princess turned her ring and wished for a dress as glittering as the stars. As soon as she appeared in the ball-room thus arrayed, the bride elect was enchanted with its beauty; and declared rapturously, "I must and will have it." The Maiden gave it up, like the former, for a night's sleep next the bridegroom's chamber. This time he did not drink his wine as usual, but poured it out behind the bed; and so, when all the house was quiet, he heard a gentle voice repeating,—

"Drummer, Drummer, O list to me,
Forget not what I did for thee;
Think of the mountain of glass so high,
Think of the Witch and her cruelty;
Think of my plighted troth with thee:
Drummer, Drummer, O list to me!"

All at once his memory returned, and he exclaimed, "Alas! alas! how could I have treated you so heartlessly!" but the kisses which I gave my parents on the right cheek, in the excess of my joy, they have bewildered me." He jumped up, and, taking the Princess by the hand, led her to the bedside of his parents. "This is my true Bride," said he, "and if I marry the other I shall do a grievous wrong." When the parents heard all that had happened, they gave their consent, and thereupon the lights in the hall were rekindled, the drums and trumpets refetched, the friends and visitors invited to come again, and the true wedding was celebrated with great pomp and happiness.

But the second Bride received the three splendid dresses, and was as well contented as if she had been married.

### GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of the general Election, by publication in one or more newspapers in the county, at least twenty days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the places at which the election is to be held.

Therefore I, MORDECAI MILLARD, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a general Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE ELEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870, (being the first Tuesday in said month,) at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Wesley Piatt in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick at the Town House, in the Borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbander, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Quiggley's.

North Conyngham District at the school house near the colliery of John Andrews & Co.

South Conyngham District at the house of Thomas Kliker, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the public house of Emandus Unangst.

Franklin township at the Lawrance school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of David Yeager in Slabtown.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Hess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Maine township, at the public house of Abraham K. Sharpless.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Drumbush.

Orange township, at the public house of Clinton W. Yaple in Orangeville.

Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alman Coss.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following State and County officers, viz:

One person for Congress, one person for Representative, one person for Associate Judge, one person for Sheriff, one person for Commissioner, two persons for Jury Commissioners, one person for Coroner and one person for Auditor.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or returns of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the court house, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 15th day of October, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The Return Judges of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Columbia, Sullivan, Montour and Wyoming, shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, on Tuesday the 18th day of October next, to make out the returns for Member of Congress.

The return Judges of the Representative District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, shall meet at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of October, next, to make out the returns for member of Assembly.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 16th, 1869, and reads thus;

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same that the qualified voters of the several districts in the several counties of this commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by ballot. Each ballot shall be written, or partly printed and partly written, a verally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judicial;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labelled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the office of Senator, Member and Members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket on which shall be written the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough offices voted for, and be labelled, "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations, hereafter issued, the first section of this act,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of any city or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judge of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the last preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, that person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—or if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and of such other matters in relation to the assessment to the said inspectors or either of them shall from time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid (unless it shall be proved that he or she is of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have in the election district, and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in said State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second if he can make satisfactory evidence as is required by this section between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and on this other evidence as is required by this section whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." If he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age shall be entered on the records, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or if his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he shall state that he resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make the proof required, if objected to, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or at tempt to prevent any officer of any elect ion under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly influence the holding of the election of his township, or shall block up the windows or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidation or threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the court, where the trial of such offense shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they on being thereof shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens, shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

### THE REGISTRY LAW.

I also give official notice to the electors of Columbia county that, by an act, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April 18, A. D. 1826. It is provided as follows:

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the Assessor shall, on the May ay immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the name to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October, and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district of which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe as written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the fact stated by him, which affidavit shall denote clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born, that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen thereof, and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if it naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affidavit shall state on his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any, but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States (or if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization); and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name and residence shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the entries required on aforesaid naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the courts.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors; inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties thereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor and subject the officers so offending to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practised at the election about to be held in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, it in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted and the returns made and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witness under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine the papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so elected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present, and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence and intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal having a right to inquire into the election; *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subjected to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

In obedience to the requirement of John W. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby publish the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, the Act of Congress enforcing the same, and the Act of Assembly relative thereto:

The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is as follows:

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States, who are, or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any Constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by, or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the Constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such Constitution or law, persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States, the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowances for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at thediscretion of the court."

A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth:

"SECTION 1. That so much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or be registered as voters, or as eluding to vote or be registered as voters, or as eluding to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be entitled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved seventeenth April, 1867, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth."

Given under my hand, at my office, in Bloomsburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
Sheriff of Columbia county.

Bloomsburg, Pa. September 9, 1870.


RHEUMATISM

DR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC VEGETABLE REMEDY.

WARRANTED BY AFFIDAVIT A PERMANENT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

$5000 WILL BE PAID

$5,000 WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON producing a Preparation showing half as many living genuine permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLES RHEUMATIC REMEDY. The scientific prescription of Prof. JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty 37 years, permanently curing with this Remedy 95 in every 100 patients treated; and so warranted under oath, from Registered cases, a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant Medicine, free from injurious Drugs (sworn vouchers from Renowned Prominent Physicians and Judges of the Courts DR. FITLER'S Pamphlet each bottle). To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to Cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded. Price $1.50 per bottle; 6 bottles, $7.50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. FITLER, Office No. 29 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or No. 704 BROADWAY, N. Y. Sold or obtained by druggists.

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HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest Principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living as the majority of people do, at complete variance, with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty to Dyspepsia. The stomach becomes disordered and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in following the many absurd exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. They bring sure and certain relief wherever they are used as directed, and all that is necessary to establish their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and to all who are interested or concerned in prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and of common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Doctor SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

MANDRAKE PILLS, PULMONIC SYRUP AND SEAWEED TONIC.—These medicines will cure consumption unless the lungs are so far gone that the patient is entirely beyond the reach of medical relief.

It may be asked by those who are not familiar with the virtues of these great remedies, "How do DR. SCHENCK'S medicines effect their wonderful cures of consumption?"

The answer is a simple one. They begin their work of restoration by bringing the stomach liver and bowels into an active healthy condition. It is food that cures this formidable disease. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS act on the liver and stomach, promoting secretion, and receiving the bile and slime which have recirculated from the inactive or torpid condition of these organs, and of the system generally. This sluggish state of the body, and the consequent accumulation of the unhealthy substances turned prevent the proper digestion of food, and, as a natural consequence, creates disease, which results in prostration and finally in death.

DR SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were indeced to try DR. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that disgust instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can long survive. Hence the necessity of establishing their reputation with every ailing man or woman in the land is a fair and impartial trial of them. Let those who are skeptical on this point, and to all who are interested or concerned in prejudice them against these now celebrated remedies for Consumption, discard their prejudices, and be governed by the principles of reason and of common sense. If the system is disordered depend upon it, in nine cases out of ten the seat of the disorder will be found in the stomach and liver. To cleanse and invigorate the stomach and to stimulate the liver to healthy action, use

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